

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—KERN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—WILLIAM FALL—MORRIS.

BOVARY THEATRE, Broadway—THE BLOODHOUNDS—NORRIS.

CIRQUE OLYMPIQUE, Broadway—VARIETY.

HURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE SINGERS—FAMILY—TOULON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE EAST MAN—BUTCHES IN INDIA—PERFECTION.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—OLD GUARD.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Old Chateau—Evening—The Republic—Good for Nothing.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—472 Broadway.

BUCHANAN'S OPERA HOUSE, 630 Broadway—DUCAT—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 630 Broadway—PANDORA—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

FURNHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 630 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Friday, May 25, 1855.

The Virginia election was interrupted by the lightning last night, which put a complete stop to telegraphic operations, and we are, therefore, utterly in the fog as to whether Wise beat Flournoy, or Flournoy beat Wise.

In our evening edition, however, we shall probably announce the result of this important event.

We have news of the result of the election in Kansas on the 22d instant, held to fill vacancies in the Legislature. In every precinct pro-slavery men have been chosen. Where is Governor Reeder, and will he go back to Kansas?

By the arrival of the America at Halifax we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. News, however, interesting, contains nothing of a decisive character as regards the war. From the time of the English press and other symptoms, it now appears certain that Austria will take no active part in the military operations against Russia. It is even stated that she is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the other States of the German confederation. Thus the views which we have all along taken of her position and intentions are likely to receive immediate confirmation.

The official documents connected with the Vienna conference had been laid before the English Parliament, and had excited much interest and discussion. The London Times draws the conclusion from them that Russia was never at any time sincere in her professed desire to conclude an honorable peace. In this the Times is understood to express the sentiments of the government. There is a season of the liberal party, however, which seems inclined to take a different view of these documents. Notices on the subject have been given in the Lords by Earl Grey, and in the Commons by Mr. Milner Gibson. It is their intention to move addresses to the Queen deploring that advantage should not have been taken of the disposition manifested by Russia to come to such terms as would have secured the objects which the allies had in view.

The effect of the publication of these documents, if such a construction can really be put upon them, must be to damage still more the Palmerston administration. The agitation against aristocratic mismanagement seems to be waxing stronger every day, and unless extensive reforms are introduced in every department of the public service there is reason to believe that the boasted constitutional system of England—that elaborate work of ages—will receive a thorough overhauling.

In France the sub-ordinate instruments of Louis Napoleon's policy do not seem to be working smoothly in harness. Dreyfus de l'Hays, who has displayed a great deal of talent and diplomatic skill throughout the whole of the negotiations, has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and is to be succeeded by the Count de Walewski, the present Ambassador to England. The motive of this step is said to arise from his unwillingness to protect the war. This fact, coupled with the appointment of M. de Persigny, Louis Napoleon's *Fidus Achates*, as Ambassador to London, indicate that the chances of peace are but few indeed.

The London Times is savage against the people of the United States for their indifference to the cause of the allies. In a violent article devoted to the subject it stigmatizes their conduct as shocking and revolting. The grounds of our contemporary's indignation would be a curious subject for analysis. From Sebastopol there is nothing of a decisive character. On the 10th of May three sorties were made by the Russians in force, but on each occasion they were driven back with considerable loss. Four thousand men of the Sardinian contingent had arrived under Gen. Mamora.

The Baltic fleet has not as yet made much progress, in consequence of the ice. It was advancing slowly towards Cronstadt at the last accounts. An American frigate-built ship had arrived in one of the Baltic ports with 50,000 ruffs and 3,000 rufflers for the Russian army. The circumstance had called forth some indignant comments from the London press.

The assassin, Planier, is sentenced to death. His execution is deferred, however, for the purpose of enabling the Paris police to complete the details of the great European insurrectionary plot, which they pretend to have discovered. Louis Napoleon seems determined to turn this mad act of a fanatic to profitable account. The report of the insurrection in the Ukraine is confirmed from Russian sources, and the Poles are likely to attempt a rising.

In the Cortes, on the 21, Signor Arvella declared, in the name of the democratic party, that they had never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Solé for the sale of Cuba.

Before the America's news came to hand yesterday the transactions in cotton were light. Afterwards the market became much excited, and the news reached 3,000 bales at an advance of 4 cent per lb., at which prices closed firm. Flour closed at an advance of 1 1/2 cts. per barrel. Wheat was steady and firm; a small lot (700 bushels) prime white (Green) sold at \$2.80, the highest figure of the season. Indian corn was in better supply, especially Western mixed, and prices fell off one to two cents per bushel. Provisions were generally firm with a tolerably active business doing. Freight engagements were light, as shippers were disposed to await the receipt of the America's letters; since earliest report, 5,000 bushels of corn were engaged for Liverpool, in ships' bags, at 45 cts. per bushel.

The mail steamer George was arrived yesterday morning, bringing one week's later news from California, and over one million three hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. This intelligence is of great importance, and beyond a comparison of interesting news from which will be found in another part of our paper, there is hardly anything which calls for special notice. The mining business continued to be prosperous, and the gold was coming into the country very freely. The Legislature had not distributed the laws preparatory to the new Congressional election, and it was feared that California would go unrepresented during the first session of the next Congress. The new charter of San Francisco had passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaited the signature of the Governor. The election under the new charter will be held on the 29th instant. The Legislature passed a resolution to adjourn

on the 30th ult., but when that day arrived it found itself so completely absorbed in business that the House voted to put off the final adjournment for four days, while the Senate insisted on remaining a week longer. They probably did not adjourn until the 7th inst. The claim set up that Dr. Gwin was elected to the United States Senate by a plurality of votes, on the first ballot of the joint convention of the Legislature, is treated as ridiculous by most of the journals. Business continued dull in San Francisco.

The intelligence from Oregon and Washington Territories is interesting. The negotiations with the Indians were progressing satisfactorily. General Lane had been renominated democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from Oregon.

From the Sandwich Islands we have Honolulu papers to the 14th of April. The Legislature was opened on the 7th, when King Kamehameha, in his speech, alluded to the mission of Chief Justice Loo to Washington as being highly important. A large amount of forged warrants' bills had been put in circulation by Messrs. Swan & Clifford, ship chandlers, but before one was presented the parties had left the islands. Several British war vessels were at Honolulu, expecting to proceed to the northward, probably to join the expedition against Papeete. It appears from reports of the school teachers, that the rapid decrease of the Hawaiian population observable for years past had been arrested.

We have received later intelligence from Australia. The dates are Melbourne March 10, and Sydney February 20. The Legislative Council had voted £20,000 sterling in aid of the British patriots' fund. A steam route via Panama was urgently advocated in commercial circles. Bendigo, hitherto the focus of discontent, was quiet, and the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were making great progress in their evangelizing labors. Trade generally was rather inactive. Flour ruled at about 447 sterling per ton. Gold dust sold at 75s.

From the South Pacific we have late and interesting advices. Calao was much agitated with the excitement preparatory to the election of four members of Congress. The port of Pisco had received equal privileges with Calao, by government decree. Foreigners were invited to vote at the election for President and other officers of State in Peru. It was thought that the friendship existing between Castilla and Elías would be broken after the ascendency of one or the other to power. General Riquelme would be allowed to return. Sailors at Calao had struck for higher wages. Trade was dull, but no signs ranged high.

In Chile the elections had ended quietly. Holy-day celebrations interrupted trade.

In Ecuador the government was alarmed at the reports of a Flores invasion, and with respect to the reported expedition of ex-Senator Clamens, of Alabama. Some of the partisans of Flores had been elected. The United States ship John Adams had sailed from Guayaquil.

General Belzu had been elected President of Bolivia. The talk of return of Santa Cruz was still opposed by the press.

From New Granada we have files dated to the 10th of May. The steamship Golden Age had been towed to Taboga and beached in Ancon Cove. Nothing had been heard of the bodies of the gentlemen lately crowned in the bay of Taboga. Watson (not Watkins) was the name of the American physician lost on that occasion. The late Vice President, Obaldia, with many other distinguished gentlemen, had arrived at Aspiwall from Cartagena. Aspiwall was steadily improving, and railroad affairs progressing pleasantly. The weather was very hot. Great preparations were being made for the Panama elections. A fire company had been organized at Aspiwall. There were a few robbers on the beaches.

There appears to be some sort of scheme on foot for galvanizing the old whig party. Following the lead of the Constitution Hall committee of this city, we find the whig Committee of Superintendence of Philadelphia issuing an address to their fellow citizens, counselling a divorce from Know Nothingism, and arguing that the whig party "will live," although the election returns from that city for the past year or two afford not the slightest evidence of its existence. But it is disclosed in the address alluded to that the nomination of George Law last winter, by the members of the Legislature, has startled the heart of Pennsylvania; and in this pregnant fact we find the clue to the motive for the recent political manifestations of the few whigs who have survived the shipwreck of their party and have been disappointed in their hopes for political preferment through the aid of the American movement.

The motion in the Common Pleas for attachments against the refractory witnesses who refused to answer certain questions propounded by the Police Committee, was again postponed to Saturday; so that the public must for a time longer remain in ignorance of two important inquiries—namely, whether the Chief of Police was baptized George Washington Mitchell, after the father of his Country, or George William, after two far royal kings of England; and also whether the said George W. was whipped by a Chapside, London, or was born and played "belly gutte" in the city of New York.

A meeting of these in favor of the projected institution denominated the People's College was called for last evening, at the Hope Chapel, and addresses were announced as to be delivered by several popular speakers. A very thin attendance—no numbering probably more than forty persons—was assembled; but the distinguished speakers were, one and all, non est. A gentleman, however, of the name of Howard, mounted the rostrum and read from a printed circular the objects and designs of the institution; and another gentleman, Mr. Tompkins, subsequently made a few remarks, when an apology was made for the disappointment, and the few persons present made their exit.

The trial of Robert Walker and Patrick Leahy, on a charge of selling liquor without license, in violation of the second section of the Prohibitory act, terminated yesterday, and Justice Marsh rendered judgment against the defendants for fifty dollars and costs. The complaint was preferred by the Carson League.

We have received additional news from the Sioux country. The accounts confirm our previous reports respecting the combination of the Indian tribes for the purpose of waging a war of extermination against the whites.

We publish under the telegraphic head an account of a terrific tornado in Cook county, Illinois, on Wednesday. The latest advices from the scene of devastation, however, seem to throw some doubt on the accuracy of the statement.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.—A rumor has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that ex-President Tyler was about to proceed to Europe, there to join Messrs. Van Buren and Fillmore, and that the three were to mediate between Russia and the Western Powers. Of course there was no truth in it. The idea was seriously entertained at one time by several leading persons in Congress, and was briefly discussed in that body. But it was understood from the representatives of the Western Powers that no intervention in the quarrel was desired or could be entertained; and the project was dropped immediately. It is doubtful, had it been carried into effect, whether anything could have been achieved by the ex-Presidents. A knot which the allies' interests would present some difficulty to three gentlemen, one of whom has been very many years out of public life, and the other two never possessed any intimate acquaintance with foreign politics. There are many men in this country who would be better able to conduct a mediation between the belligerent Powers than the ex-Presidents.

Our Relations with Spain—New Move for a Settlement or a Fight.

We are well assured that Mr. Dodge, our new Minister to Spain, has gone out to Madrid with very formidable and belligerent looks. He is instructed to demand of the Spanish government "indemnity for the past and security for the future," in very positive terms. He is instructed to require of Spain, "as indemnity for the past, a full settlement of one and all of our outstanding balances against her; and for our future security against the recurrence of these Cuban outrages, he is to demand the concession to us and to Cuba of full diplomatic authority at Havana to treat upon all subjects of disagreement which may arise from our social and commercial intercourse with the island."

It is not likely that this last demand will be conceded. The jealousy of Spain over her "ever faithful island" will hardly allow it; and, in fact, we may say, the administration does not expect it. On the other hand, it expects that Spain will indignantly refuse the concessions of diplomatic powers to the authorities of Cuba. But what then? Mr. Dodge will, perhaps, return home with a *casus belli* in his pocket. The administration will then make up a catalogue of all our grievances against Spain, old and new, lay them before Congress, and appeal for positive and decisive action, peace or war. It is the last card of Mr. Pierce, and it may not yet be too late to turn it to good account.

Mr. Perry, in his late letter to the President, from Madrid, against Mr. Solé, would lead us to believe that Spain is ready and eager to grant all reasonable demands from our government, and a good deal more—that her affection for the United States is inexhaustible. We fear that Mr. Perry has been humbugged. His letter to the President is certainly a very extraordinary diplomatic production. It is a very imprudent and impolitic letter, in every sense. What right, what authority had he to compromise and mix up his government in his personal affairs with Mr. Solé? We very much fear that Señor Luzuriaga, the Premier of the Espartero ministry, has been flattered by Mr. Perry, and that the intriguing legations of England and France have been playing upon his self-conceit to further their own ends. In a word, we fear that Mr. Perry has been adroitly inveigled into this diplomatic quarrel with Mr. Solé, by Spanish, English, and French influences at Court, and that he has lacked the perception necessary to see through the trick.

No doubt the administration at Washington are displeased at this outbreak of vanity and folly on the part of Mr. Perry; for Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet have already follies and blunders enough of their own to answer for, in all conscience. If Mr. Perry, therefore, should find himself suddenly dismissed, he may justly charge it to the fatal mistake of mixing up too freely the private affairs of plain Mr. Perry with the official affairs of the Minister ad int. of the United States and of his government.

But Mr. Perry, Mr. Solé and the personal issues between them and their Spanish diplomacy, conjointly and separately, are, with the proceedings and the manifesto of the Ostend convention, among the things of the past. They are done for. The business at present in hand is the mission of Mr. Dodge, his instructions, his policy, and the purposes of the administration touching our relations with Spain. We are assured that Mr. Dodge goes out with a programme which contains as nice a little germ of war as the original budget of Solé. Whether, if "brought to the scratch," the administration will collapse into milk and water, as it did upon the Ostend manifesto, or follow up its present intentions at all hazards, remains to be tried by our new ambassador.

The present time is exceedingly favorable for bringing Spain preposterously to a solid and satisfactory settlement. England and France are pre-occupied with Russia, and their present business with the Cossacks is as much as they can attend to. They have neither ships nor armies to spare for a raid against this country in the West Indies, though our filibusters should forcibly take possession of Cuba and proclaim its independence from the palace of Gen. Concha. Our Spanish relations, also, offer the last chance for a little political capital to Mr. Pierce, his administration, and the scattered and disheartened democracy. If Mr. Dodge can bring about a rupture with Spain, and if the administration can be brought to the pinch to back him up in a *va banque* appeal to Congress, it would most probably result in a political reaction in the country of the greatest advantage to the administration and the re-union of the democratic party. Upon a war platform, offensive or defensive, we may be sure that the masses of the people will rally to the support of the government.

The mission of Mr. Dodge, then, is not of that negative and do nothing character which it has generally been supposed to be. He has a schedule of demands to make upon Spain, wrapped up in a requisition which she cannot be expected to grant. A refusal is to be followed up, perhaps, with a belligerent appeal to Congress. Let us wait, therefore, and see whether Mr. Dodge is finally betrayed by his own administration like Mr. Solé, or knavishly by that of Spain and the diplomats of England and France like Mr. Perry. We understand Mr. Dodge, however, to be a man of common sense and a man of pluck. Consequently, and especially, if the Allies do not soon come to terms with Russia, there is still a living possibility of a war between the United States and Spain.

KNOW NOTHING ASSEMBLIES.—It is the office of the lesser Seward organ, in the economy of this State, to spy out the doings of the Know Nothings, and to have its agents one after another kicked out of the meetings which are held. The matter is small. Whether the proceedings of the local councils do or do not see the light in the small whig journals, or with what degree of contumely the spies are ejected, it is hardly worth while to inquire. So long as the Know Nothings possess any influence it will always pay Mr. Seward to keep a close watch on them; and the chances are there never will be a council without some sordid creature among its members, ready to play the spy.

The only reflection of any consequence which the proceedings suggest is relative to the practice of secrecy by the Order. At present, it is understood, though the rule is not invariable in practice, that the proceedings of the councils are to be kept secret. This plan was fraught with obvious advantage when the Order was in its infancy; but it seems questionable whether it can still be viewed in that light. At all events, the objections that may be urged against secrecy are of a grave and respectable character; those which are brought against publicity

are trivial and unimportant; while, in like manner, the advantage of publicity would be considerable, that of secrecy small and questionable. The only public movement that the country expects of political parties is a public meeting now and then, either to prepare the way for a nomination, by a public expression of the party principles, or a ratification meeting; there seems no sound reason why either of these demonstrations should be dangerous to the Know Nothings in the present flourishing condition of their forces. The real councils of political parties—the assemblages of the heads, the working men, who prepare the party measures, and cut and dry the work for the public meetings—have always been private; none more so than those of the Seward party. In this respect, therefore, the Know Nothings would attempt nothing new; and by confining their principle of secrecy to these executive councils they would retain all the efficiency and vigor it may impart, without rousing the suspicion of any class of their fellow citizens.

MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE OYSTER HOUSE CRITICS.—We had supposed that with the removal of the Chevalier Wikoff and the old Opera troupe to Boston, and the installation into the Academy of the new troupe, that all the troubles of the oyster house critics were at an end. With the first appearance of the La Grange company, the oyster house clique were as harmonious in their praises as the singers themselves were harmonious in the execution of the beauties of "Lucia." But with the second representation, even in better style than the first, the mysterious critic of the *Courier*, whose very existence may be said to vibrate between oysters and Operas, is dumb as a stone. Imagine an old toper doggedly declining to drink, with a dozen different glasses of the choicest liquors awaiting his acceptance, free of charge; imagine an omnibus horse, taken from the Rue pavement and turned loose into a clover field, philosophically refusing to touch the grass, and you may have some idea of this self-denial of the musical amateur of the *Courier* concerning this new Opera troupe.

Of dear, what can the matter be? Worst of all, the excitable oyster house champion of the *Tribune* is not only dumb concerning the second performance of "Lucia" by La Grange, but he tells us our "American Academy of Music is a living lie." This awful language signifies that there is a screw loose somewhere. "American Academy," "a living lie!" Ha! ha! They perhaps have been stupid enough at the Academy, notwithstanding the absence of Wikoff, to give the precedence there to an Italian Opera over the great American *Stabat Mater*. If such be the case, the management, for refusing to add to the sufferings of this patient community, may perhaps be right, though "Lucia" be an Italian composition and the *Stabat Mater* the production of a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Why don't Barnum step in and relieve the Academy of this pernicious customer, by taking the *Stabat Mater* off their hands, for an airing, at the Museum? Should not be a bit surprised if it were to be found a fine accompaniment to the Baby Show.

THE NEW WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of a new Whig General Committee was held last night in Constitution Hall, 650 Broadway. This organization assembled under the call issued a few days since by Sylvanus Ward and others, and has for its assumed object the purification of the whig party. The meeting was a large one, and comprised many well known whig politicians. The proceedings were secret, reporters not being admitted—a rather bad beginning, by the way, towards purifying the party, as secret canvassing is one of the most objectionable features of party organization. Sylvanus Ward was called to the chair, James Brooks and Amos K. Hickey officiated as vice presidents, and Geo. G. Fellows and E. D. Harding as secretaries. A paper was read by Sylvanus Ward, in which the Seward whig had it in contemplation to fuse in the State and municipal elections with the administration democrats, to prevent a dire consummation, the following was read:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Whig State Committee be requested to call a meeting, here at Albany, of the State Central Whig Committee, to order 100,000 copies of whig organizations which are scattering whig principles and the democratic party in the local and municipal elections. After arranging the details of the organization, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of their officers.

THE KANSAS ELECTION. THE PRO-SLAVERY TICKET ELECTED IN EVERY DISTRICT. St. Louis, May 24, 1855.

A despatch from Kansas says: "The Leavenworth district pro-slavery ticket is elected by sixty one majority, and pro-slavery men are elected in every district."

News from New Mexico. St. Louis, May 24, 1855.

The mail from Santa Fe arrived at Independence on Monday, Col. St. Vrain, with three companies of United States troops, which pursued a party of Utes, overtook them in the lower mountains, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and killed five of their men and took six of their women prisoners. The women said the Indians were to meet at the junction of Red River, and more troops were being sent to the spot. Col. Miller is in the White Mountains, looking after a band of the Mesquiteros. Major Insensberry died at Santa Fe last month. The mail party was but few Indians. The grass on the plains was poor and scarce. The price of wheat was selling at \$1.35 per bushel. The price of flour was \$2.50 per barrel. The price of corn was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of sugar was \$10.00 per cask. The price of coffee was \$1.00 per pound. The price of tea was \$1.00 per pound. The price of rice was \$1.00 per pound. The price of oil was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of wine was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of brandy was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of rum was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of gin was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of whisky was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of beer was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of stout was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of ale was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of cider was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of vinegar was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of ketchup was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of mustard was \$1.00 per gallon. The price of salt was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of pepper was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of cloves was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of nutmegs was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of allspice was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of cinnamon was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of ginger was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of cardamom was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of anise was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of fennel was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of dill was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of parsley was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of basil was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of oregano was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of thyme was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of sage was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of rosemary was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of lavender was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of mint was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of lemon balm was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of catnip was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of hyssop was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of marjoram was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of savory was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of tarragon was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of chervil was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of chives was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of onion was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of garlic was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of shallots was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of leeks was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of asparagus was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of artichokes was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of brussels sprouts was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of cauliflower was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of cabbage was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of lettuce was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of spinach was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of kale was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of collards was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of turnips was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of rutabagas was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of beets was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of carrots was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of parsnips was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of radishes was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of turnips was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of rutabagas was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of beets was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of carrots was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of parsnips was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of radishes was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of turnips was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of rutabagas was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of beets was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of carrots was \$1.00 per bushel. 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